```
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:57:04 ON 21 JUL 2006)

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:57:14 ON 21 JUL 2006
L1          3355 S WATER SOLUBLE (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L2          1437 S (WATER (3A) INSOLUBLE) (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L3          1578 S (WATER (3A) DISPERS?) (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L4           979 S ( L1-L3 ) AND COSMETIC
L5            36 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) SILICONE ) AND COSMETIC
L6             0 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) SILICONE  RESIN? ) AND COSMETIC
L7             1 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) (SILICONE (3A) RESIN?) ) AND COSMETIC

=> s ( (l1-l3 )(10a) (combination or mixture?) ) and cosmetic
L8          160 ( ((L1 OR L2 OR L3) )(10A) (COMBINATION OR MIXTURE?) ) AND COSME
                TIC

=> s l8 and l4
L9          160 L8 AND L4

=> s l8 and l5
L10           4 L8 AND L5

=> d 1-4 kwic, ibib
```

y increases the risk. . .
SUMM . . . foundations, cleansing lotions, soaps, shampoos, ointments, syrups and suspensions. Compositions may comprise, for example, aqueous or oily solutions or dispersions, oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsions, pastes, gels or solids. Topically or orally acceptable carriers and excipients of use in such preparations will be well. . .
SUMM . . . 10 EC., e.g. butane and propane isomers, in an amount of from about 30 to 95% by weight, and other cosmetic additives conventionally employed in such compositions. Where water and a hydrophobic material is present, the composition preferably contains an emulsifier/system. . .
SUMM . . . aqueous lotion or gel. Carrier materials suitable for use in the instant compositions include those well-known for use in the cosmetic and medical arts. Suitable carriers include, for example, water, liquid alcohols, liquid glycols, liquid polyalkalene glycols, liquid esters, liquid amines,. . .
SUMM . . . of the oral composition. The coloring agents may also include natural food colors and dyes suitable for food, drug and cosmetic applications. These coloring agents are known as FD & C dyes and lakes. The coloring materials are preferably water-soluble. Illustrative. . .
SUMM . . . of antimicrobial agents for minimizing attachment, propagation, growth or colonization of bacteria on the dental surfaces. Such compositions may be water-soluble. Suitable oral film forming substances include silicone compounds, aminoalkyl silicones, organopolysiloxanes, dimethyl polysiloxanes, alkyl-dimethicone copolyols, alkoxy-dimethicone copolyols, cyclic siloxane polymers and like substances.
SUMM . . . (III) in a carrier comprising one or more water-soluble polymers in combination with certain ingredients and provides a therapeutic and/or cosmetic effect. The film is coated and dried utilizing existing coating technology and exhibits instant wettability followed by rapid dissolution/disintegration upon. . .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:205843 USPATFULL
TITLE: Non-halogenated naphthol compounds, antimicrobial compositions containing the same, and methods of using the same

INVENTOR(S): Harper, David Scott, Glen Rock, NJ, UNITED STATES
Coburn, Robert A., Williamsville, NY, UNITED STATES
Soshinsky, Andre, Randolph, NJ, UNITED STATES
Georgiades, Constantine, East Brunswick, NJ, UNITED STATES
Huntley, Marianne D., Morristown, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002110530	A1	20020815	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-26572	A1	20011220	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-256787P	20001220 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Darryl C. Little, Attorney for Applicant, Warner Lambert Company, 201 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, NJ, 07950
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 75
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1518
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

y unsaturated polyurethanes which additionally have at least. . .

SUMM It is known to use polyurethanes with film-forming properties in cosmetics. For example, DE-A-42 25 045 and WO 94/03515 describe the use of water-soluble or water-dispersible, anionic polyurethanes as hair-setting compositions. DE-A-42 41 118 describes the use of cationic polyurethanes and polyureas as auxiliaries in cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations. These polyurethanes do not include polysiloxane groups and can only partially satisfy the requirements for hair-setting polymers.

SUMM EP-A-492 657 describes a cosmetic composition for use in skincare and haircare products, which comprises a linear polysiloxane-polyoxyalkylene block copolymer.

SUMM . . . siloxane-containing polyurethanes and polymers which comprise these in copolymerized form are not described. Use of the modified polyurethanes in hair cosmetics is not described either.

SUMM EP-A-636 361 describes a cosmetic composition which comprises, in a carrier, at least one pseudolatex based on a polycondensate which comprises at least one polysiloxane. . .

SUMM . . . of polycondensates having polyurethane and/or urea units and condensed polysiloxane units or grafted-on polysiloxane side chains for the preparation of cosmetic or dermatological compositions. The components used correspond essentially to those described in EP-A-636 361.

SUMM EP-A-0 705 594 describes a cosmetic composition which comprises an aqueous dispersion of a film-forming polymer and a water-soluble or water-dispersible silicone composition. The film-forming polymer can be a polyurethane or a polyurea.

SUMM and mixtures thereof in hair cosmetics, preferably as setting polymer in hairsprays, setting foams, hair mousse, hair gel and shampoos, in skin cosmetics, preferably in creams, pigment-containing skin cosmetics and wax-containing skin cosmetics, in pharmacy, preferably in coating compositions or binders for solid drug forms, and in coating compositions for the textile, paper,. . .

SUMM . . . to the invention, siloxane-free polymers and mixtures of siloxane-containing and siloxane-free polymers are also preferably suitable for use in hair cosmetics, preferably as setting polymers in hairsprays, setting foams, hair mousse, hair gel and shampoos.

SUMM The siloxane-containing polymers according to the invention and the above-described siloxane-free polymers can be used as auxiliaries in cosmetics and pharmacy, especially as or in coating composition(s) for keratinous surfaces (hair, skin and nails) and as coating compositions and/or. . . in coating composition(s) for the textile, paper, printing, leather and adhesives industries. They are particularly suitable for use in hair cosmetics. The abovementioned polymers can also be used in creams and as tablet coatings and tablet binders. They are also suitable as binders and adhesives for cosmetic products, e.g. in the preparation of cosmetic stick products, such as deodorant sticks, make-up sticks, etc.

SUMM The siloxane-containing polymers according to the invention and the above-described siloxane-free polymers are preferably suitable for use in skin cosmetics, preferably in creams, pigment-containing skin cosmetics and wax-containing skin cosmetics.

SUMM The present invention also relates to a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition which comprises the polymers according to the invention. The composition generally comprises the polymers in an amount. . .

SUMM The cosmetic compositions according to the invention are particularly suitable as coating compositions for keratinous surfaces (hair, skin and nails). The optionally. . .

SUMM In addition, the hair-treatment compositions according to the invention generally comprise customary cosmetic auxiliaries, for example softening agents, such as glycerol and glycol; emollients; perfumes; UV absorbers; dyes; antistatics; agents for improving combability;. . .

DETD . . .

A) Texapon ® NSO 28% 50.00
strength.sup.12)
Comperlan ® KD 1.00
Polymer 1-14 (25% strength 20.00
aqueous solution)
Perfume oil q.s.
B) Water 27.5
Sodium chloride 1.5
Preservatives q.s.

.sup.12)Sodium lauryl sulfate, Henkel

DETD Examples of Uses in the Skin Cosmetics

DETD To prepare the creams, the components for the oil and water phases are separately weighed and homogenized at 80° C. The water phase is then slowly added to the oil phase.. . .

DETD O/W Lotions

DETD To prepare the O/W lotions, the components for the oil and water phases are separately weighed and homogenized at 80° C. The water phase is then slowly added to the oil phase. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A hair-treatment or skin cosmetic composition which comprises at least one water-soluble or water-dispersible polymer and at least one cosmetic auxiliary selected from softening agents, emolients, perfumes, UV absorbers, dyes, antistatics, agents for improving combability, preservatives, and antifoams, the polymer. . .

10. A skin cosmetic as claimed in claim 1 in the form of a cream, pigment-containing skin cosmetic or wax-containing skin cosmetics.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:53509 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Urethane(meth)acrylates containing siloxane groups and able to undergo free-radical polymerization
INVENTOR(S):	Kim, Son Nguyen, Hemsbach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Sanner, Axel, Frankenthal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Schehlmann, Volker, Schifferstadt, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6524564	B1	20030225	
	WO 2000012588		20000309	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-762929		20010214	(9)
	WO 1999-EP6234		19990825	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1998-19838852	19980826
	DE 1999-19923276	19990520

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dawson, Robert
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Zimmer, Marc S
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauf

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,9
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1821

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:57:04 ON 21 JUL 2006)

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:57:14 ON 21 JUL 2006
L1          3355 S WATER SOLUBLE (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L2          1437 S (WATER (3A) INSOLUBLE) (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L3          1578 S (WATER (3A) DISPERS?) (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L4           979 S ( L1-L3 ) AND COSMETIC
L5            36 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) SILICONE ) AND COSMETIC
L6             0 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) SILICONE  RESIN? ) AND COSMETIC
L7             1 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) (SILICONE (3A) RESIN?) ) AND COSMETIC
L8           160 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) (COMBINATION OR MIXTURE?) ) AND COSMETIC
L9           160 S L8 AND L4
L10            4 S L8 AND L5
L11           31 S L5 AND ((WATER (3A) OIL) OR ("W/O" OR "O/W" OR "WATER/OIL" OR
L12            2 S L11 AND L8

=>
```

```
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:57:04 ON 21 JUL 2006)

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:57:14 ON 21 JUL 2006
L1          3355 S WATER SOLUBLE (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L2          1437 S (WATER (3A) INSOLUBLE) (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L3          1578 S (WATER (3A) DISPERS?) (10A) (FILM FORM?)
L4           979 S ( L1-L3 ) AND COSMETIC
L5            36 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) SILICONE ) AND COSMETIC
L6             0 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) SILICONE  RESIN? ) AND COSMETIC
L7             1 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) (SILICONE (3A) RESIN?) ) AND COSMETIC
L8           160 S ( (L1-L3 )(10A) (COMBINATION OR MIXTURE?) ) AND COSMETIC
L9           160 S L8 AND L4
L10            4 S L8 AND L5
L11           31 S L5 AND ((WATER (3A) OIL) OR ("W/O" OR "O/W" OR "WATER/OIL" OR
L12            2 S L11 AND L8
L13           30 S L11 AND EMULSION
L14           23 S L5 AND ((WATER (3A) OIL) OR ("W/O" OR "O/W" OR "WATER/OIL" OR
                 SAVE ALL TEMP L09866960S/L

=>
```

imiting examples of suitable physical sunblocks are described in CTFA International **Cosmetic** Ingredient Dictionary, 6.sup.th Edition, 1995, pp. 1026-28 and 1103, Sayre, R. M. et al., "Physical Sunscreens", J. Soc. **Cosmet**. Chem., Vol 41, no 2, pp. 103-109 (1990). Preferred inorganic physical sunblocks are zinc oxide and titanium dioxide, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM [0174] The term "product hardness" as used herein is a reflection of how much force is required to move a rod a specified distance and at a controlled rate into a **cosmetic** composition under the following test conditions. Higher values represent harder product, and lower values represent softer product. These values are measured at 27° C., 15% relative humidity, using a TA-XT2i Texture Analyzer, available from Texture Technology Corp., Scarsdale, N.Y., U.S.A. The product hardness value as used herein represents the amount of force required to move a 16 mm long stainless steel rod having a 0.254 mm diameter through the composition for a distance of 12.2 mm at a rate of 0.85 mm/second. The rod is attached to the instrument by means of a suitable adapter (e.g., drill-type chuck). Other test parameters include: Pre-Test Speed of 0.85 mm/s, Post Test Speed of 1.70 mm/s, trigger distance of 0.1 mm. More detailed instructions can be found in the Operator's Manuel for the TA-XT2i, herein incorporated by reference.

SUMM [0175] Applicants have found that the compositions of the present invention are useful in a variety of applications directed to enhancement of mammalian skin. The methods of use for the compositions disclosed and claimed herein include, but are not limited to: 1) methods of increasing the substantivity of a **cosmetic** to skin; 2) methods of moisturizing skin; 3) methods of improving the natural appearance of skin; 4) methods of applying a color **cosmetic** to skin; 5) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or treating wrinkles; 6) methods of providing UV protection to skin; 7) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or controlling the appearance of oil; 8) methods of modifying the feel and texture of skin; 9) methods of providing even skin tone; 10) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or treating the appear of spider vessels and varicose veins; 11) methods of masking the appearance of vellus hair on skin; and 12) methods of concealing blemishes and/or imperfections in human skin, including acne, age spots, freckles, moles, scars, under **eye** circles, birth marks, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, etc. Each of the methods discussed herein involve topical application of the claimed compositions to skin.

DETD [0177] The **cosmetic** products in the following examples illustrate specific embodiments of the **cosmetic** compositions of the present invention, but are not intended to be limiting thereof. The skilled artisan can undertake other modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. All exemplified compositions can be prepared by conventional formulation and mixing techniques. Component amounts are listed as weight percents and may exclude minor materials such as diluents, filler, and so forth. The listed formulations, therefore, comprise the listed components and any minor materials associated with such components.

DETD [0178] A lipstick composition of the present invention is prepared as follows:

Ingredient	Wt %
Carnauba	1.50
Ozokerite	5.50
Candelilla	4.00
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil	8.50

Acetylated Lanolin	4.00
Propylparaben	0.10
Cetyl Ricinoleate	10.00
Ascorbyl Palmitate	1.00
Polybutene	2.00
Polysiloxane Copolymer.sup.1	5.97
Stearyl Dimethicone (DC 2503 **Cosmetic** wax)	5.97
Anhydrous Lanolin	5.97
KSG 21.sup.2 Elastomer gel	2.95
GE SFE 839 Elastomer gel.sup.3	20.00
Association Structure Phase	
Lecithin	5.00
Niacinamide	2.50
Panthenol	1.00
Glycerine	4.04
Pigment	9.00
water	6.00

.sup.1#1154-141-1, supplied by GE Silicones.
.sup.225% Dimethicone/copolyol Crosspolymer in dimethicone.
.sup.35% Dimethicone/Vinyl Dimethicone crosspolymer (aver. particle size less than 20 microns) in cyclomethicone

DETD [0188] The moisturizing **cosmetic** lotion is applied to the face and/or body to provide softening, moisturization and conditioning.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A **cosmetic** composition comprising: (i) from about 0.1% to about 15% of non-emulsifying crosslinked siloxane elastomer having an average particle size less than 20 microns; (ii) from about 0.1% to about 15% of emulsifying crosslinked siloxane elastomer; (iii) from about 10 to about 80% of a solvent for the crosslinked siloxane elastomers; (iv) optionally, from 0 to about 50% of skin conditioning agent; and (v) from above about 0 to about 95% of water.

2. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein the skin conditioning agent is selected from the group consisting of humectants, exfoliants, emollients and mixtures thereof.

3. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 2 wherein the skin-conditioning agent is a humectant.

4. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 3 wherein the humectant is selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, hydroxypropyl sorbitol, hexylene glycol, glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, ethoxylated glycerin, propoxylated glycerin and mixtures thereof.

5. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises an emulsifier.

6. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 5 wherein the emulsifier is a polyoxyalkylene copolymer.

7. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 6 wherein the polyoxyalkylene copolymer is dimethicone copolyol.

8. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises a colorant selected from the group consisting of inorganic pigments, organic pigments, lakes, dyes and toners.

9. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 8 wherein the pigment is selected from the group consisting of talc, mica, magnesium

carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium silicate, aluminum magnesium silicate, silica, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine, nylon powder, polyethylene powder, methacrylate powder, polystyrene powder, silk powder, crystalline cellulose, starch, titanated mica, iron oxide titanated mica, bismuth oxychloride, pearl, pearl mica, interference pigments and mixtures thereof.

10. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises a preservative.

11. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 10 wherein the preservative is selected from the group consisting of disodium EDTA, phenoxyethanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, imidazolidinyl urea, sodium dehydroacetate, para-hydroxybenzoic acid, hydantoin derivatives, propionate salts, quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl alcohol and mixtures thereof.

12. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises fillers.

13. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim I in the form of a foundation, mascara, concealer, eyeliner, brow color, **eye** shadow, blusher, lip paint or lipstick.

14. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein said composition further comprises an active selected from the group consisting of a sunscreen active, a film forming agent, a shine control agent, and combinations thereof.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:47993 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	**Cosmetic** compositions		
INVENTOR(S):	Sunkel, Jorge Max, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES Vatter, Michael Lee, Okeana, OH, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002028184	A1	20020307
	US 6524598	B2	20030225
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-850763	A1	20010508 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-217114P		20000710 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, PATENT DIVISION, MIAMI VALLEY LABORATORIES, P.O. BOX 538707, CINCINNATI, OH, 45253-8707		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1805		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM [0073] In addition to the liquids discussed above, the solvent for the cross-linked siloxane elastomer may optionally include non-volatile, non-polar oils. Typical non-volatile, non-polar emollients are disclosed, for example, in **Cosmetics**, Science, and Technology, Vol. 1, 27-104 edited by Balsam and Sagarin, 1972; U.S. Pat. No. 4,202,879 issued to Shelton on May 13, 1980; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,261 issued to Luebbe et al. on Mar. 28, 1989, both of which are herein incorporated by reference. The non-volatile oils useful in the present invention are essentially non-volatile polysiloxanes, paraffinic hydrocarbon oils, and mixtures thereof. The polysiloxanes useful in the present invention selected from the group consisting of polyalkylsiloxanes, polyarylsiloxanes, polyalkylarylsiloxanes, poly-ethersiloxane copolymers, and mixtures thereof. Examples of these include polydimethyl siloxanes having viscosities of from about 1 to about 100,000 centistokes at 25° C. Among the preferred non-volatile silicone emollients useful in the present compositions are the polydimethyl siloxanes having viscosities from about 2 to about 400 centistokes at 25° C. Such polyalkylsiloxanes include the Viscasil series (sold by General Electric Company) and the Dow Corning 200 series (sold by Dow Corning Corp.). Polyalkylarylsiloxanes include polymethylphenyl siloxanes having viscosities of from about 15 to about 65 centistokes at 25° C. These are available, for example, as SF 1075 methyl-phenyl fluid (sold by General Electric Company) and 556 **Cosmetic** Grade Fluid (sold by Dow Corning Corp.). Useful polyethersiloxane copolymers include, for example, a polyoxyalkylene ether copolymer having a viscosity of about 1200 to 1500 centistokes at 25° C. Such a fluid is available as SF1066 organosilicone surfactant (sold by General Electric Company). Polysiloxane ethylene glycol ether copolymers are preferred copolymers for use in the present compositions.

SUMM [0087] The **cosmetics** of the present invention also contain pigment particles. As used herein, the term "pigment" means a solid that reflects light of certain wavelengths while absorbing light of other wavelengths, without providing appreciable luminescence. Useful pigments include, but are not limited, to those which are extended onto inert mineral(s) (e.g., talk, calcium carbonate, clay) or treated with silicone or other coatings (e.g., to prevent pigment particles from re-agglomerating or to change the polarity (hydrophobicity) of the pigment.

SUMM [0088] Pigments are used to impart opacity and color to the **cosmetic** compositions herein. Any pigment that is generally recognized as safe (such as those listed in C.T.F.A. **cosmetic** Ingredient Handbook, 3.sup.rd Ed., **cosmetic** and Fragrance Association, Inc., Washington, D.C. (1982), herein incorporated by reference) can be employed in the compositions herein. Useful pigments include body pigment, inorganic white pigment, inorganic colored pigment, pearling agent, and the like. Specific examples are talc, mica, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium silicate, aluminum magnesium silicate, silica, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine, polyethylene powder, methacrylate powder, polystyrene powder, silk powder, crystalline cellulose, starch, titanated mica, iron oxide titanated mica, bismuth oxychloride, and the like. These pigments and powders can be used independently or in combination. Titanium dioxide, iron oxides and mixtures thereof are especially preferred pigments for use herein.

SUMM [0096] The **cosmetic** compositions of the present invention comprise from above about 5% (or above 5%) to about 95%, preferably from about 10% to about 90%, more preferably from about 15% to about 85.5%, and most preferably at least about 50% (or at least 50%) to about 80% water.

SUMM [0098] **Cosmetic** products that improve and/or regulate the condition of the shiny appearance of skin are increasingly popular with consumers and are referred to herein as "shine control agents". Shine control agents may be included in the compositions of the present invention.

SUMM [0116] 1) organic **silicone resins**, fluorinated **silicone resins**, copolymers of organic **silicone resins**, e.g., **trimethylsiloxysilicate** from GE (SR1000), GE's copolymers of **silicone resins** , e.g., SF1318 (**silicone resin** and an organic ester of isostearic acid copolymer) and CF1301 (**silicone resin** and alpha methyl styrene copolymer), Dow Corning's pressure sensitive adhesives-copolymers of **silicone resins** and various PDMS's (BIO-PSA series); and

SUMM [0117] 2) acrylic and methacrylic polymers and **resins**, **silicone-acrylate** type copolymers and fluorinated versions of, including silicones plus polymer SA70 from 3M, KP545 from Shin-Etsu, alkyl-acrylate copolymers, e.g., KP 561 and 562 from Shin-Etsu;

SUMM [0125] Such film formers are disclosed for example in the International **Cosmetic** Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook, Seventh Edition, Vol 2, 1636-1638.

SUMM [0158] The **cosmetic** compositions of this invention can contain one or more materials, herein singly or collectively referred to as a "solidifying agent", that are effective to solidify the particular liquid base materials to be used in a **cosmetic** composition. (As used herein, the term "solidify" refers to the physical and/or chemical alteration of the liquid base material so as to form a solid or semi-solid at ambient conditions, i.e., to form a final composition that has a stable physical structure and is deposited on the skin during normal use conditions.) As is appreciated by those skilled in the art, the selection of the particular solidifying agent for use in the **cosmetic** compositions will depend upon the particular type of composition desired, i.e., gel or wax-based, the desired rheology, the liquid base material used and the other materials to be used in the composition. The solidifying agent is preferably present at a concentration of from about 0 to about 90%, more preferably from about 1 to about 50%, even more preferably from about 5% to about 40%, most preferably from about 1% to about 15%.

SUMM [0159] Suitable solidifying agents include waxy materials such as candelilla, carnauba waxes, beeswax, spermaceti, carnauba, baysberry, montan, ozokerite, ceresin, paraffin, synthetic waxes such as Fisher-Tropsch waxes, silicone waxes (e.g., DC 2503 from Dow Corning), microcrystalline waxes and the like; soaps, such as the sodium and potassium salts of higher fatty acids, i.e., acids having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms; amides of higher fatty acids; higher fatty acid amides of alkylolamines; dibenzaldehyde-monosorbitol acetals; alkali metal and alkaline earth metal salts of the acetates, propionates and lactates; and mixtures thereof. Also useful are polymeric materials such as, locust bean gum, sodium alginate, sodium caseinate, egg albumin, gelatin agar, carrageenin gum sodium alginate, xanthan gum, quince seed extract, tragacanth gum, starch, chemically modified starches and the like, semi-synthetic polymeric materials such as cellulose ethers (e.g. hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxy propylmethyl cellulose), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylalcohol, guar gum, hydroxypropyl guar gum, soluble starch, cationic celluloses, cationic guars and the like

and synthetic polymeric materials such as carboxyvinyl polymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol polyacrylic acid polymers, polymethacrylic acid polymers, polyvinyl acetate polymers, polyvinyl chloride polymers, polyvinylidene chloride polymers and the like. Inorganic thickeners may also be used such as aluminum silicates, such as, for example, bentonites, or a mixture of polyethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol stearate or distearate. Naturally occurring polymers or biopolymers and their use are further described in European Application No. 522624, to Dunphy et al. Additional examples of naturally occurring polymers or biopolymers can be found in the **Cosmetic** Bench Reference, pp. 1.40-1.42, herein incorporated by reference.

SUMM [0161] Additional examples of suitable gelling agents or gellants can be found in the **Cosmetic** Bench Reference, p. 1.27, herein incorporated by reference. Other gelling agents suitable for use herein include oleogels such as trihydroxystearin.

SUMM [0162] Further examples of suitable solidifying agents disclosed in the following references, all of which are incorporated by reference herein: U.S. Pat. No. 4,151,272, Geary, et al., issued Apr. 24, 1979; U.S. Pat. No. 4,229,432, Geria, issued Oct. 21, 1980; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,280,994, Turney, issued Jul. 28, 1981; "The Chemistry and Technology of Waxes", A. H. Warth, 2nd Edition, reprinted in 1960, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, pp 391-393 and 421; "The Petroleum Chemicals Industry", R. F. Goldstein and A. L. Waddeam, 3rd Edition (1967), E & F. N. Span Ltd., pp 33-40; "The Chemistry and Manufacture of **Cosmetics**", M. G. DeNavarre, 2nd edition (1970), Van Nostrand & Company, pp 354-376; and in "Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology: Vol. 24, Kirk-Othmer, 3rd Edition (1979) pp 466-481; U.S. Pat. No. 4,126,679, Davy, et al., issued Nov. 21, 1978; European Patent Specification No. 117,070, May, published Aug. 29, 1984; U.S. Pat. No. 2,900,306, Slater, issued Aug. 18, 1959; U.S. Pat. No. 3,255,082, Barton, issued Jun. 7, 1966; U.S. Pat. No. 4,137,306, Rubino, et al., issued Jan. 30, 1979; U.S. Pat. No. 4,154,816, Roehl, et al., issued May 15, 1979; U.S. Pat. No. 4,226,889, Yuhas, issued Oct. 7, 1980; U.S. Pat. No. 4,346,079, Roehl, issued Aug. 24, 1982; U.S. Pat. No. 4,383,988, Teng, et al., issued May 17, 1983; European Patent Specification No. 107,330, Luebbe, et al., published May 2, 1984; European Patent Specification No. 24,365 Sampson, et al., published Mar. 4, 1981; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 630,790, DiPietro, filed Jul. 13, 1984.

SUMM [0167] Colorants useful herein are all inorganic and organic colors suitable for use in **cosmetic** compositions.

SUMM [0172] Suitable traditional preservatives for compositions of this invention are alkyl esters of para-hydroxybenzoic acid. Other preservatives that have more recently come into use include hydantoin derivatives such as 1,3-bis (hydroxymethyl)-5,5-dimthylhydantoin, propionate salts, and a variety of quaternary ammonium compounds such as benzalkonium chloride, quaternium 15 (Dowicil 200), benzethonium Chloride, and methylbenzethonium chloride. **Cosmetic** chemists are familiar with appropriate preservatives and routinely choose them to satisfy the preservative challenge test and to provide product stability. Particularly preferred preservatives are disodium EDTA, phenoxyethanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, imidazolidinyl urea (commercially available as Germall 1157), sodium dehydroacetate and benzyl alcohol. The preservatives should be selected having regard for the use of the composition and possible incompatibilities between the preservatives and other ingredients in the emulsion. Preservatives preferably are employed in amounts ranging from about 0% to about 5%, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 2.5%, and most preferably from about 0.01% to about 1%, by weight of the composition.

SUMM [0176] The overall concentration of the emulsifier can be from 0% to about 10% of the formulation, preferably from 0.1% to about 5% and most preferably from about 0.1% to about 2%, by weight of the composition. Examples of suitable emulsifiers can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,085,856 to Dunphy et al.; Japanese Patent Publication Sho 61-83110; European Patent Application EP 522624 to Dunphy et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,688,831 to El-Nokaly et al.; and Examples of suitable moistures can be found in **Cosmetic** Bench Reference, pp. 1.22, 1.24-1.26 (1996), all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

SUMM [0178] Compositions of the present invention preferably comprise an organic sunscreen. Suitable sunscreens can have UVA absorbing properties, UVB absorbing properties or a mixture thereof. The exact amount of the sunscreen active will vary depending upon the desired Sun Protection Factor, i.e. the "SPF" of the composition as well as the desired level of UVA protection. The compositions of the present invention preferably comprise an SPF of at least 10, preferably at least 15. (SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a sunscreen against erythema. The SPF is defined as a ratio of the ultraviolet energy required to produce minimal erythema on protected skin to that required to products the same minimal erythema on unprotected skin in the same individual. See Federal Register, 43, No 166, pp. 38206-38269, Aug. 25, 1978). Compositions of the present invention preferably comprise from about 2% to about 20%, more typically from about 4% to about 14%, by weight, of organic sunscreen. Suitable sunscreens include, but are not limited to, those found in the CTFA International **Cosmetic** Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook, 7.sup.th edition, volume 2 pp. 1672, edited by Wenninger and McEwen (The **Cosmetic**, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1997).

SUMM [0187] In addition to the organic sunscreens compositions of the present invention can additionally comprise inorganic physical sunblocks. Nonlimiting examples of suitable physical sunblocks are described in CTFA International **Cosmetic** Ingredient Dictionary, 6.sup.th Edition, 1995, pp. 1026-28 and 1103, Sayre, R. M. et al., "Physical Sunscreens", J. Soc. **Cosmet**. Chem., Vol 41, no 2, pp. 103-109 (1990). Preferred inorganic physical sunblocks are zinc oxide and titanium dioxide, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM [0198] The term "product hardness" as used herein is a reflection of how much force is required to move a rod a specified distance and at a controlled rate into a **cosmetic** composition under the following test conditions. Higher values represent harder product, and lower values represent softer product. These values are measured at 27° C., 15% relative humidity, using a TA-XT2i Texture Analyzer, available from Texture Technology Corp., Scarsdale, N.Y., U.S.A. The product hardness value as used herein represents the amount of force required to move a 16 mm long stainless steel rod having a 0.254 mm diameter through the composition for a distance of 12.2 mm at a rate of 0.85 mm/second. The rod is attached to the instrument by means of a suitable adapter (e.g., drill-type chuck). Other test parameters include: Pre-Test Speed of 0.85 mm/s, Post Test Speed of 1.70 mm/s, trigger distance of 0.1 mm. More detailed instructions can be found in the Operator's Manuel for the TA-XT2i, herein incorporated by reference.

SUMM [0199] Applicants have found that the compositions of the present invention are useful in a variety of applications directed to enhancement of mammalian skin. The methods of use for the compositions disclosed and claimed herein include, but are not limited to: 1) methods of increasing the substantivity of a **cosmetic** to skin; 2) methods of moisturizing skin; 3) methods of improving the natural appearance of skin; 4) methods of applying a color **cosmetic** to

skin; 5) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or treating wrinkles; 6) methods of providing UV protection to skin; 7) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or controlling the appearance of oil; 8) methods of modifying the feel and texture of skin; 9) methods of providing even skin tone; 10) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or treating the appear of spider vessels and varicose veins; 11) methods of masking the appearance of vellus hair on skin; and 12) methods of concealing blemishes and/or imperfections in human skin, including acne, age spots, freckles, moles, scars, under **eye** circles, birth marks, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, etc. Each of the methods discussed herein involve topical application of the claimed compositions to skin.

DETD [0201] The **cosmetic** products in the following examples illustrate specific embodiments of the **cosmetic** compositions of the present invention, but are not intended to be limiting thereof. The skilled artisan can undertake other modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. All exemplified compositions can be prepared by conventional formulation and mixing techniques. Component amounts are listed as weight percents and may exclude minor materials such as diluents, filler, and so forth. The listed formulations, therefore, comprise the listed components and any minor materials associated with such components.

DETD [0202] A lipstick composition of the present invention is prepared as follows:

Ingredient	Wt %
Carnauba	1.50
Ozokerite	5.50
Candelilla	4.00
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil	8.50
Acetylated Lanolin	4.00
Propylparaben	0.10
Cetyl Ricinoleate	10.00
Ascorbyl Palmitate	1.00
Polybutene	2.00
Polysiloxane Copolymer.sup.1	5.97
Stearyl Dimethicone (DC 2503 **Cosmetic** wax)	5.97
Anhydrous Lanolin	5.97
DC 9040.sup.2 Elastomer gel	22.95
Association Structure Phase	
Lecithin	5.00
Niacinamide	2.50
Panthenol	1.00
Glycerine	4.04
Pigment	9.00
water	6.00

.sup.1#1154-141-1, supplied by GE **Silicones**.

.sup.213% Dimethicone/**vinyl** dimethicone crosspolymer in cyclomethicone.

DETD [0212] The moisturizing **cosmetic** lotion is applied to the face and/or body to provide softening, moisturization and conditioning.

DETD [0216] Cream foundations useful for providing facial moisturizing, condition, and a reduction in the appearance in oily/shiny appearance.

	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XII	XIII	XIV
	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %			

	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %				
Ingredient							
DC9040 Silicone	20.00	30.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Elastomer Gel.sup.1							
Cyclopentasiloxane	1.03	8.25	4.53	22.75	23.00	11.03	9.75
Isoeicosane	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dimethicone Copolyol	0.50	1.00	--	--	0.75		
Vitamin E Acetate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Particulates							
Ethylene & Acrylic Acid Copolymer microspheres (EA209)	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
Silica and Titanium ioxide and Iron Oxides (Ronasphere LDP)	2.00	--	--	5.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
Silica	3.00	3.00	2.00	--	--	--	--
Magnesium Aluminum Silicate	--	2.00	--	--	--	--	--
Allyl methacrylates copolymer	3.00		3.00		--	2.00	2.00
Acrylates copolymer	1.00	--	--	2.00	--	3.00	3.00
Nylon 12		5.00	1.00	--	2.00	--	--
Aluminum Starch Succinate	1.00	2.00	--	--	--	1.00	2.00
Treated powders*	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Film formers							
Polysilicone 7	17.00	--	17.00	--	--	--	--
Pressure Sensitive Adhesive	--	--	--	--	3.00	--	--
Silicone Resin	--	--	--	--			
	--	5.00	5.00	5.00			
Solidifying agents							
Ozokerite	2.00	2.00	--	--	--	--	--
Stearyl Dimethicone	--	--	--	2.00	--	--	--
Water Phase							
Deionized Water	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Glycerin	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Niacinamide	2.00	3.50	5.00	--			
Panthenol	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00

	1.00	1.00	1.00										
Disodium EDTA			0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10					
	0.10	0.10	0.10										
Preservatives													
Methyl Paraben			0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10					
	0.10	0.10	0.10										
Benzyl Alcohol			0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25					
	0.25	0.25	0.25										
Propyl Paraben			0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10					
	0.10	0.10	0.10										
Ethyl Paraben			0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20					
	0.20	0.20	0.20										
Sunscreens													
Butyl Metonym-			2.00	--	2.00	--	--	2.00					
	--	2.00	--										
dibenzoylmethane													
Octyl Salicylate			0.50	--	0.50	--	--	0.50					
	--	0.50	--										
Octocrylene			1.00	--	1.00	--	--	1.00					
	--	1.00	--										
Phenylbenzimidazole			0.60	--	0.60	--	--	0.60					
	--	0.60	--										
Sulphonic Acid													
Triethanolamine			0.62	--	0.62	--	--	0.62					
	--	0.62	--										
Total			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00					
	100.00	100.00	100.00										

*Mixture of iron oxides and titanium dioxides
.sup.113% Dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross-polymer in cyclomethicone
DETD [0218] Cream foundations useful for providing facial moisturizing, condition, and a reduction in the appearance in oily/shiny appearance.

			XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX					
	XXI	XXII		XXIII									
	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %	Wt %					
Ingredient													
DC9040 Silicone			0.00	30.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	30.00					
	30.00	30.00	30.00										
Elastomer Gel.sup.1													
Cyclopentasiloxane			0.36	7.58	3.86	22.08	19.33	10.36					
	9.08	3.36	7.08										
Isoeicosane			5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00					
	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Dimethicone Copolyol (Abil EM 90)			0.50	1.00	--	--	0.75						
Vitamin E Acetate			0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50					
	0.50	0.50	0.50										
Particulates													
Silica and Titanium			2.00	--	--	0.00	0.00	5.00					
	5.00	5.00	5.00										
Dioxide and Iron Oxides (Ronasphere LDP)													
Silica			3.00	3.00	2.00	--	--	--					
	--	--	--										
Magnesium			--	2.00	--	--	--	--					
	--	--	--										

Aluminum Silicate							
Allyl methacrylates copolymer	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	--	2.00	2.00
Acrylates copolymer	1.00	--	--	2.00	--	3.00	3.00
Nylon 12	5.00	1.00	--	2.00	--	--	--
Aluminum Starch Succinate	1.00	2.00	--	--	--	1.00	2.00
Titanium Dioxide	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Yellow Iron Oxide	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41
Red Iron Oxide	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Black Iron Oxide	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Film forming agents							
Polysilicone 7	17.00	--	17.00	--	--	--	--
Pressure Sensitive Adhesive	--	--	--	--	3.00	--	--
Silicone Resin	--	--	--	--	5.00	5.00	5.00
Solidifying agents							
Ozokerite	2.00	2.00	--	2.00	--	--	--
Water phase							
Deionized Water	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Glycerin	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Niacinamide	2.00	3.50	5.00	--			
Panthenol	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Disodium EDTA	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Preservatives							
Methyl Paraben	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Benzyl Alcohol	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Propyl Paraben	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Ethyl Paraben	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Sunscreens							
Butyl Methoxydibenzoyl-methane	2.00	--	2.00	--	--	2.00	--
Octyl Salicylate	0.50	--	0.50	--	--	0.50	--
Octocrylene	1.00	--	1.00	--	--	1.00	--
Phenylbenzimidazole Sulphonic Acid	0.60	--	0.60	--	--	0.60	--
Triethanolamine	0.62	--	0.62	--	--	0.62	--
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

100.00 100.00 100.00

.sup.113% Dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross-polymer in cyclomethicone

DETD [0220] A **cosmetic** composition is made as follows:

Phase	Ingredient	Wt %
A	DC9040	42.93
A	KF6017	1.00
A	Isononyl Isononanoate	6.16
B	GLW75AMPC (74.75% TiO2, 12.5% Water, 12.5% Glycerin, 0.25% AMP)	10.55
B	GLW45YAMP (45% Fe2O3, 28.46% Water, 26.30% Glycerin, 0.24% AMP)	1.68
B	GLW55RAMP (55% Fe2O3, 23.25% Water, 21.50% Glycerin, 0.25% AMP)	0.20
B	GLW60BAMP (60% Fe2O3, 21.67% Water, 19.80% Glycerin, 0.25% AMP)	0.08
B	Polyderm PE/PA	12.10
B	AMP95	0.09
B	Glycerine	3.53
B	Water	21.15
B	SMO (O-1570 Ryoto Sugar Ester)	0.53
	Total	100.00

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A **cosmetic** composition comprising: (i) at least one fatty or oil phase comprising: (a) from about 0.1 to about 10% of non-spherical, non-emulsifying crosslinked siloxane elastomer having a particle size of from above 10 to about 200 microns wherein the crosslinked siloxane elastomer is capable of swelling and absorbing greater than 30% by weight of a solvent fluid; (b) from about 10 to about 80% of a solvent for the crosslinked siloxane elastomer, wherein the solvent forms a gel with the crosslinked siloxane elastomer having yield point of at least 50 Pa; (ii) optionally, from 0 to about 50% of skin conditioning agent; (iii) from about 0.1% to about 30% pigment; and (iv) from above about 5% to about 95% of water wherein the composition has a yield point of from about 100 to about 4000 Pa. and wherein the oil or fatty phase of the composition contains less than 10% by weight solid materials and further wherein the gel formed by the solvent and crosslinked siloxane elastomer provides an even, uniform distribution of the pigments in the film and, prior to film drying, the pigments are embedded in the film such that substantially no pigment resides on or protrudes through the surface of the film.

2. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein the crosslinked siloxane elastomer is non-emulsifying.

3. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein the skin conditioning agent is selected from the group consisting of humectants, exfoliants, emollients or mixtures thereof.

4. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 3 wherein the skin-conditioning agent is a humectant.

5. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 4 wherein the humectant is selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, hydroxypropyl sorbitol, hexylene glycol, glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, ethoxylated glycerin, propoxylated glycerin and mixtures thereof.

6. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises an emulsifier.

7. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 6 wherein the emulsifier is a polyoxyalkylene copolymer.

8. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 7 wherein the polyoxyalkylene copolymer is dimethicone copolyol.

9. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein the pigment is selected from the group consisting of talc, mica, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium silicate, aluminum magnesium silicate, silica, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine, nylon powder, polyethylene powder, methacrylate powder, polystyrene powder, silk powder, crystalline cellulose, starch, titanated mica, iron oxide titanated mica, bismuth oxychloride, pearl, pearl mica, interference pigments and mixtures thereof.

10. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises a preservative.

11. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 10 wherein the preservative is selected from the group consisting of disodium EDTA, phenoxyethanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, imidazolidinyl urea, sodium dehydroacetate, para-hydroxybenzoic acid, hydantoin derivatives, propionate salts, quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl alcohol and mixtures thereof.

12. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein said composition further comprises fillers.

13. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 in the form of a foundation, mascara, concealer, eyeliner, brow color, **eye** shadow, blusher, lip paint or lipstick.

14. A **cosmetic** composition, comprising: (i) at least one fatty or oil phase comprising: (a.) from about 0.1 to about 10% of non-spherical crosslinked siloxane elastomer having a particle size of from above 10 to about 200 microns wherein the crosslinked siloxane elastomer is capable of swelling and absorbing greater than 30% by weight of a solvent fluid; (b.) from about 10 to about 80% of a solvent for the crosslinked siloxane elastomer, wherein the solvent forms a gel with the crosslinked siloxane elastomer having yield point of at least 50 Pa; (ii) optionally, from 0 to about 50% of skin conditioning agent; (iii) from about 0.01% to about 30% of organic spherical particles having a particle size of greater than 10 microns; (iv) from about 0.1% to about 30% pigment; and (v) from above about 5% to about 95% of water wherein the composition has a yield point of from about 100 to about 4000 Pa. and wherein the gel formed by the solvent and crosslinked siloxane elastomer provides an even, uniform distribution of the pigments in the film and, prior to film drying, the pigments are embedded in the film such that substantially no pigment resides on or protrudes through the surface of the film.

15. A **cosmetic** composition, comprising: (i) at least one fatty or oil phase comprising: (a) from about 0.1 to about 10% of non-spherical crosslinked siloxane elastomer having a viscosity of from above 20,000 to about 6,000,000 cps wherein the crosslinked siloxane elastomer is capable of swelling and absorbing greater than 30% by weight of a solvent fluid; (b) from about 10 to about 80% of a solvent for the crosslinked siloxane elastomer, wherein the solvent forms a gel with the crosslinked siloxane elastomer having yield point of at least

50 Pa; (ii) optionally, from 0 to about 50% of skin conditioning agent; (iii) from about 0.1% to about 30% pigment; and (iv) from above about 5% to about 95% of water wherein the composition has a yield point of from about 100 to about 4000 Pa. and wherein the oil or fatty phase of the composition contains less than 10% by weight solid materials and further wherein the gel formed by the solvent and crosslinked siloxane elastomer provides an even, uniform distribution of the pigments in the film and, prior to film drying, the pigments are embedded in the film such that substantially no pigment resides on or protrudes through the surface of the film.

16. A **cosmetic** composition comprising: (i) from about 0.1% to about 15% of crosslinked siloxane elastomer having an average particle size less than 20 microns; (ii) from about 10 to about 80% of a solvent for the crosslinked siloxane elastomer; (iii) optionally, from 0 to about 50% of skin conditioning agent; and (iv) optionally, from above about 0 to about 95% of water wherein the composition contains at least about 1% air.

17. A **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein said composition further comprises an active selected from the group consisting of a sunscreen active, a film forming agent, a shine control agent, and combinations thereof.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:31970 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	**Cosmetic** compositions			
INVENTOR(S):	Vatter, Michael Lee, Okeana, OH, UNITED STATES Sunkel, Jorge Max, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES Motley, Curtis Bobby, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002018790	A1	20020214	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-850845	A1	20010508	(9)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-217428P		20000710	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, PATENT			

Sulphonic Acid
Triethanolamine 0.62 -- 0.62 -- -- 0.62 -- 0.62 --
Total 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition comprising: (i) from 0.1 to about 30% of emulsifying crosslinked siloxane elastomer, preferably having a particle size of from above 10 to about 200 microns; (ii) from about 10 to about 80% of a solvent for the crosslinked siloxane elastomer; and (iii) at least about 20% of a humectant wherein the compositions contain less than about 1% water.

2. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises a conditioning agent selected from the group consisting of exfoliants, emollients and mixtures thereof.

3. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 2 wherein the skin-conditioning agent is an emollient.

4. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein the humectant is selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, hydroxypropyl sorbitol, hexylene glycol, glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, ethoxylated glycerin, propoxylated glycerin and mixtures thereof.

5. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises an emulsifier.

6. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 5 wherein the emulsifier is a polyoxyalkylene copolymer.

7. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 6 wherein the polyoxyalkylene copolymer is dimethicone copolyol.

8. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises a pigment.

9. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 8 wherein the pigment is selected from the group consisting of talc, mica, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium silicate, aluminum magnesium silicate, silica, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine, nylon powder, polyethylene powder, methacrylate powder, polystyrene powder, silk powder, crystalline cellulose, starch, titanated mica, iron oxide titanated mica, bismuth oxychloride, pearl, pearl mica, interference pigments and mixtures thereof.

10. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises a preservative.

11. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 10 wherein the preservative is selected from the group consisting of disodium EDTA, phenoxyethanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, imidazolidinyl urea, sodium dehydroacetate, para-hydroxybenzoic acid, hydantoin derivatives, propionate salts, quaternary ammonium compounds, benzyl alcohol and mixtures thereof.

12. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 that further comprises fillers.

13. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 in

the form of a foundation, mascara, concealer, eyeliner, brow color, **eye** shadow, blusher, lip paint or lipstick.

14. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition comprising: (i) from about 0.1 to about 30% of emulsifying crosslinked siloxane elastomer, preferably having a viscosity of from above 20,000 to about 6,000,000 cps; (ii) from about 10 to about 80% of a solvent for the crosslinked siloxane elastomer; and (iii) at least about 20% of a humectant wherein the compositions contain less than about 1% water.

15. An anhydrous **cosmetic** composition according to claim 1 wherein said composition further comprises an active selected from the group consisting of a sunscreen active, a film forming agent, a shine control agent, and combinations thereof.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:31971 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Anhydrous **cosmetic** compositions			
INVENTOR(S):	Vatter, Michael Lee, Okeana, OH, UNITED STATES Sunkel, Jorge Max, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES Motley, Curtis Bobby, Chester, OH, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002018791	A1	20020214	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-850961	A1	20010508	(9)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-217170P		20000710	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, PATENT DIVISION, MIAMI VALLEY LABORATORIES, P.O. BOX 538707, CINCINNATI, OH, 45253-8707			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	1559			

p compositions comprising film-forming polymers in aqueous solution; but these compositions are sensitive to water and therefore cannot be applied. . .

SUMM [0011] The need therefore existed for a cosmetic composition that would transfer only slightly or not at all, or in other words a "non-transferring" composition, which still has good cosmetic properties.

SUMM [0012] Consequently, there was then proposed, in European Patent Applications EP A 775483 and EP A 793957, a cosmetic composition comprising, in a polymeric system, an aqueous dispersion of particles of film-forming polymer. This system makes it possible to. . .

SUMM . . . addition, in certain cases, the polymer film may be eliminated by means of hydrocarbon solvents, the use of which in cosmetics is not desirable. In other cases, it is necessary to use specific make-up removers, which places constraints upon the user.. . .

SUMM [0015] The present invention provides a cosmetic or dermatological composition which makes it possible to obtain a film of very good stability, which does not transfer and. . . which it may be in contact, and which does not migrate in the course of time, all while having good cosmetic or dermatological properties. In addition, the invention film can be very slightly or not at all sticky, especially on the. . .

SUMM [0016] Accordingly, one embodiment of the invention is a cosmetic or dermatological composition suitable for application on the skin and/or the lips, comprising a sufficient quantity of a polymeric system. . .

SUMM . . . polymer in dispersion in a cosmetically acceptable medium and an aqueous emulsion of at least one silicone compound, in a cosmetic composition suitable for application on the skin and/or the lips, in order to obtain thereon a cohesive film which has. . .

SUMM . . . polymer in dispersion in a cosmetically acceptable medium, and an aqueous emulsion of at least one silicone compound, in a cosmetic composition suitable for application on the skin and/or the lips, to decrease transfer and/or migration of the said composition.

DETD . . . at 25° C., such as hexamethyl-disiloxane or decamethyltetrasiloxane. Silicones in this class are also described in the article published in Cosmetic and Toiletries, Vol. 91, Jan. 76, pp. 27-32 entitled "Volatile silicone fluids for cosmetics".

DETD . . . introduce in addition into the silicone and/or waxy phase fat-soluble active ingredients such as UV screens, fat-soluble vitamins, and fat-soluble cosmetic active agents.

DETD [0149] The composition can also comprise a coloring material used in the usual manner in the field of cosmetics and make-up, such as a water-soluble coloring agent and/or a pigment.

DETD . . . type; a natural gum such as xanthan gum; spreading agents; dispersants; preservatives; antifoaming agents; wetting agents; UV screens; perfumes; fillers; cosmetic active agents such as humectants, vitamins and derivatives thereof; biological materials and derivatives thereof; dermatological active agents for the purpose. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A cosmetic or dermatological composition suitable for application on the skin and/or the lips, comprising: a) a polymeric system comprising particles of. . .

5. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the film-forming polymer is selected from the group consisting of anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric polyurethanes; polyurethane-acrylates; polyurethane-polyvinylpyrrolidones; polyester-polyurethianes; polyether-polyurethanes; polyureas; polyurea/polyurethanes; polyesters; polyester amides; fatty-chain polyesters; polyamides; epoxy ester resins; acrylic and/or vinyl polymers or copolymers; acrylate/silicone copolymers; nitrocellulose/acrylate copolymers; shellac

resin, sandarac gum, dammars, elemis, copals, cellulose derivatives; hybrid polymers; and mixtures thereof.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:37293 USPATFULL
TITLE:	COSMETIC OR DERMATOLOGICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING A FILM-FORMING POLYMER AND AN AQUEOUS SILICONE EMULSION
INVENTOR(S):	DE LA POTERIE, VALERIE, LE CHATELET EN BRIE, FRANCE MELLUL, MYRIAM, L'HAY LES ROSES, FRANCE BARA, ISABELLE, PARIS, FRANCE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002022009	A1	20020221	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-206323	A1	19981207	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1997-15414	19971205

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oblon Spiviak McClelland Maier & Nuestadt, 1755 Jefferson Davis H